

Vice Mayor Bonnie Lowenthal's Search for Sustainability

Find the words below of 15 things good for the environment and 15 things bad for the environment.

Good for the Environment

BIODIESEL FUEL
COMPACT FLUORESCENT LIGHT BULBS
CONSERVE WATER
DROUGHT TOLERANT PLANTS
GREEN BUILDING
PUBLIC TRANSIT
RECYCLE
REDUCE
RENEWABLE ENERGY
REUSE
RIDE A BIKE
SMART GROWTH
SOLAR POWER
STORM DRAINS ARE FOR WATER ONLY
WILDERNESS PRESERVATION



Bad for the Environment

CARBON DIOXIDE
CLIMATE CHANGE
ECOSYSTEM DISRUPTION
GLOBAL WARMING
GREENHOUSE GASES
LITTER
MELTING GLACIERS
NURDLES
OIL DEPENDENCE
OZONE DEPLETION
PARTICULATE MATTER
PLASTIC BAGS
POLLUTION
STYROFOAM
TOXIC CHEMICALS



C T R M M H G A O A F T G P I F B K R G T F D I P N E E
C S V E E Q O P S R O M C H L N D V B S E S R K L F C N
I Y Q A D Z I O O S Z D J L I D R E D U C E D I A L O R
C N B S T E S L F T G R I D E A B I K E L W A S S I S S
V U S M T O I L D E P E N D E N C E F V I O E M T O Y S
T R I C T R E U S E W I I Q R L Y D T R M S N A I L S F
B D E O R E G T C W A X L D D Y G F E L A K V R C A T H
R L T N E F H I E D O I G S T N B T B G T R T T B N E O
A E M S C C G O M I M N O I I D T F E Q E M W G A T M E
A S N E Y N Y N D A I H S M B A E S L S C E N R G O D E
S O P R C D Y N O D I N R T M P U A E I H V E O S X I M
W L O V L V O F L Y A A M E S O C R K M A V I W F I S R
A A L E E B O I N R W J T N H Y P E E L N Z E T X C R E
U R T W R R U L T L E A Q N A S N F F N G V E H E C U E
W P Z A Y B M C A G L G E L S T N I C T E T O E N H P S
H O C T N P I B S U R E N E W A B L E E N E R G Y E T R
L W S E H L O S C D R O N S R D H C B S U Z T N R M I E
C E E R B L A I J G Y R R X O Z O N E D E P L E T I O N
D R O U G H T T O L E R A N T P L A N T S E F L A C N R
G O P Z I R B I O D I E S E L F U E L S E L Q F O A Z N
C O M P A C T F L U O R E S C E N T L I G H T B U L B S
E P A P C I R I M E L T I N G G L A C I E R S C D S V X
Z G C P V C W I L S L R G L E Q O E D E L T N Y I G P W
S T O R M D R A I N S A R E F O R W A T E R O N L Y A T
L Y N E T N O E T W U R C A J D F P E S U Z S U O E R R
C H T M E N Z A T M F C G T L P C T R G N R T A P C V B
W S A R M G M E E L Q S A G Z K F P I S L Q A E E R Q S
L Z Q D O C Z I R C E S P S S B H C A E M D I E S G M O



GOOD FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

recycle: to recondition materials to make a new product

reuse: to use materials over again, either for the same purpose or a new one

reduce: to create less waste

solar power: technology that converts sunlight into energy and electricity

biodiesel fuel: a clean burning and renewable fuel made from vegetable oils

ride a bike: the amazing experience of traveling by bicycle, resulting in better health and cleaner air

green building: structures that are designed, built and operated in an ecological and resource efficient manner, using recycled and renewable materials, with high standards of energy and water efficiency, leading to the protection of occupant health and reducing the overall impact to the environment

conserve water: using as little water as possible, especially not wasting water by overwatering lawns

drought tolerant plants: plants that need very little water to survive

compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFL): uses 75% less energy than incandescent light bulbs. If every home in America replaced one incandescent light bulb with a CFL, in one year it would save enough energy to light more than 3 million homes and prevent greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to those of more than 800,000 cars.

public transit: transportation system in which passengers are not riding in their own vehicles, such as bus, rail, and subway

renewable energy: energy sources, such as sunlight, wind, and tides, that can keep producing indefinitely without being depleted

storm drains are for water only: rain and urban runoff take litter, pesticides, dog feces, and anything else on our streets into our storm drains which flow untreated directly into our waterways and oceans, hurting our marine animals and ecosystem

smart growth: the employment of land use and planning tools to prevent sprawl, restore vitality to the City center, connect density to public transportation, create mixed use housing, commercial and retail, preserve open space and promote pedestrian activity

wilderness preservation: protecting natural and undisturbed wild places from development in order to ensure the safety of wildlife habitats, ensure scenic beauty, protect clean air and water sources

BAD FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

carbon dioxide: the main greenhouse gas in the atmosphere, Ratios of carbon dioxide are higher now than at any time in the last 800,000 years as a result of humans burning coal, oil, gas and other fossil fuels

global warming: the significant increase in the average Earth surface temperature. Earth has warmed by about 1°F over the past 100 years. The effects of global warming include rising sea levels, extreme weather events, extensive droughts, species extinctions and more.

greenhouse gases: chemical compounds that trap heat and energy in the atmosphere, warming the planet's temperature

ozone depletion: the ozone layer prevents the most harmful UVB rays from passing through the Earth's atmosphere, but has been decreasing due to the ozone-depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbons and halons.

toxic chemicals: synthetic chemicals that contaminate our environment, threatening our rivers, lakes, oceans, air, wildlife, ourselves and our future. Over 4 billion pounds of toxic chemicals are released by industry into the nation's environment each year, including 72 million pounds of recognized carcinogens.

particulate matter: very small liquid and solid particles floating in the air, inhaled into the deepest parts of the lung. The particles are a mixture of materials that can include smoke, soot, dust, salt, acids, and metals. Sources include motor vehicles, factories, burning waste and wildfire, unpaved roads.

climate change: a change in long-term average weather patterns which significantly impacts weather, temperatures, sea levels, glaciers, ecosystems, water scarcity, spread of disease, and more.

oil dependence: the increased need, consumption and demand for oil. US transportation is 97% reliant on oil, and over 60% of the oil we use is imported, which affects our national energy security, our economy and our environment.

litter: trash on the streets and sidewalks, instead of in trash cans

pollution: harmful substances or products in the environment

nurdles: tiny beads of plastic that are the raw material of plastic production. Nurdles often ends up in our waterways and oceans, where marine animals mistake it for food.

plastic bags: bad for the environment because most are not biodegradable meaning they take forever to break down, they pose a choking hazard for wildlife and children, are one of the top littered products found in our waterways, and only a tiny few are recycled each year

styrofoam: bad for the environment because most styrofoam is not biodegradable, but breaks down into tiny little pieces which are mistaken for food by wildlife and marine animals

melting glaciers: large masses of ice have been receding and melting at a dramatically accelerated rate since the mid-1990s

ecosystem disruption: rapid change in species composition that can be traced directly to human activity, including overexploitation of resources, persistent pollutants, construction of dams, roads, and other structures